

## New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

## The Union Ticket—New-York.

For President... ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.  
 Vice President... ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.  
 Governor... REUBEN E. FENTON, of Chautauque.  
 Lieutenant Governor... THOMAS G. ALVORD, of Onondaga.  
 Canal Commissioner... FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Erie.  
 Prison Inspector... DAVID P. FORREST, Schenectady.

## For Electors of President and Vice-President.

AT LARGE... THORACE GREENLEE, Westchester.  
 District Electors.  
 I. ORAHEAR BOWEN, Richmond.  
 II. JAMES S. T. STRASMAN, Kings.  
 III. GEORGE RICHARD, Kings.  
 IV. ADAM W. DITTENBERGER, New-York.  
 V. WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, New-York.  
 VI. THOMAS H. ASTEN, New-York.  
 VII. ISAAC T. SMITH, New-York.  
 VIII. GEORGE O'DWYER, New-York.  
 IX. GUY R. PELTON, New-York.  
 X. ALEXANDER DAVISON, Rockland.  
 XI. JAMES W. TAYLOR, Orange.  
 XII. CHARLES L. BRADY, Columbia.  
 XIII. THADDEUS BLATT, Ulster.  
 XIV. JOHN TWIDDELL, Albany.  
 XV. CONNELLY L. ALLEN, Washington Co.  
 XVI. ALONZO W. MORGAN, Warren.  
 XVII. HIRSH HORTON, Franklin.  
 XVIII. ALLEN C. CHURCHILL, Fulton.  
 XIX. EUGENE BLAKELY, Oswego.  
 XX. JOHN K. KNOX, Jefferson.  
 XXI. JOHN J. KNOX, Oneida.  
 XXII. THOMAS KINGSFORD, Oswego.  
 XXIII. GEORGE W. BRADFORD, Cortland.  
 XXIV. JOHN E. SHELLEY, Seneca.  
 XXV. JEREMIAH DEWEY, Ontario.  
 XXVI. MYRON H. WEAVER, Schuyler.  
 XXVII. JAMES S. ALLEY, Steuben.  
 XXVIII. JOHN W. STEPHENS, Monroe.  
 XXIX. WILLIAM BARTON, Wyoming.  
 XXX. JOSEPH CANNON, Erie.  
 XXXI. JOHN P. DARLING, Chautauque.

## THE TRIBUNE.

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in expenses attending the publication of THE TRIBUNE, occasioned by the employment of numerous army correspondents and other liberal expenditures, as well as by the advance in the price of paper and other materials, we have resolved, for the present at least, not to increase the subscription price of either our Weekly or Semi-Weekly papers, but to continue to furnish them at \$2 and \$3, respectively, per annum; being the same prices which were established more than twenty years ago, when the cost was only about one-third of what it is at the present time. Our Terms will be found below, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that these Terms will be strictly and literally adhered to, and that no other abatements or discounts than those mentioned will be allowed in any case whatever.

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[DURING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.]  
 Mail subscribers, five copies to one address, 12 weeks..... 2 50  
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Persons at the trouble of procuring subscribers, and remitting as \$20 for ten copies of the Weekly, will be entitled to one copy gratis. For \$30 for twenty copies, one copy of the Semi-Weekly gratis.  
 Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail at our risk; but in case of loss THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible for the loss of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the enclosures. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

We are now ready to supply copies of THE TWO PLATFORMS (Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only the very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the rival parties are contending—each speaking for itself. Price \$1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pre-pay postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.

The PLATFORMS IN GERMAN, printed in same style as above and for sale at the same price, \$1 per 100 copies.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.—We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S views of Democratic Strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin; GENERAL GRANT'S Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and BAYARD TAYLOR'S Poem on the "CHICAGO SURRENDER." All on one sheet. Price \$1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express. When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittances enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send our orders to "THE TRIBUNE."

Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—being a portion of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS' Speech, in which he foretold the devastations and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in August, 1860. To which is added, WHO COMMENCED THE WAR? a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price \$1 per 100 copies.

To Correspondents.  
 No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.  
 We cannot undertake to return elected Communications.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.  
 The Vicksburg Herald of the 10th says there has been a concentration of Rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. Forrest, Taylor, Gibson's, and Wirt Adams' troops were encamped around that city for several miles. The force was estimated at 20,000 men, with extensive wagon, pontoon, and artillery trains. Forrest was still compelled to walk on crutches, from a wound received at Tupelo, but can ride a horse.

The schooner Mary B. Smith, which arrived at Beverly on Saturday, reports: Spoke, Sept. 7, lat. 44 deg. lon. 67 30, fishing schooner William H. Lovett, of Marblehead, who reported that twenty miles to the eastward saw four or five vessels on fire; that there was a pirate on the Banks, and that she (the Wm. H.

Lovett) got under weigh immediately, to get clear of the pirate.

Guerrillas are still operating in the country around Alexandria. Several nights ago they made a descent upon a farm six or seven miles south of that city, and carried off four horses. This is the third raid made by guerrillas on the citizens of the Accotina neighborhood during the past ten days.

A Louisville dispatch of Sunday, has this: "Gen. Forrest crossed the Cold Water on Monday last and camped within 15 miles of Memphis. Gen. Marshall, with 7,000, is across the St. Francis, intending to invade Missouri. Gen. Price is threatening Little Rock."

Passengers from City Point state that when the mail boat left on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the shipwreck on our extreme left, which commenced at an early hour, had become very brisk.

Gen. Grant did not linger long in the pleasant groves of New-Jersey. He passed through Baltimore on Thursday night, and embarked on the Norfolk steamer for his place at the front.

Gen. Terry is detailed as a member of the general court-martial of which Gen. Briggs is president.

Dr. Bowles, of Bowles Spring, Ind., was arrested on Saturday by order of Maj.-Gen. Hovey, on a charge of arson.

## NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Sidon at Halifax and the Hibernian off Father Point, we have five days later news from Europe.

The reports from the United States about the conclusion of an armistice are eagerly canvassed by the English press. They created a panic in the money market. At Frankfurt there was a renewed activity in United States bonds.

The Emperor intends to establish a new nobility as a counterpoise to Democracy. The reports about his sickness are confirmed.

The Peace conference at Vienna finds a great difficulty in settling the financial question. A breaking off of the negotiations was threatened.

The Queen of Spain has received the new Mexican Ambassador.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A party of Germans, on Sunday afternoon last, while in Weehawken, New-Jersey, were attacked by three ruffians, one of whom named Kelly, struck one of the Germans named Daniel Schmidt, a blow on the head with a club, fracturing his skull, from the effect of which he died at his residence, No. 43 Avenue A, the following night. Kelly has not yet been arrested.

The building No. 596 Broadway was almost entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was occupied by Wood, Bros., carriage makers; Bange, Merwin & Co., book auctioneers; C. B. Richardson, book publishers, and the 27th Regiment on an armory. Loss about \$100,000.

Colonel Wm. F. Wood, of Rockport, Indiana, formerly in command of one of the negro regiments, has received information that he has fallen heir to the vast estates of his father, lately deceased in England, and said by the Colonel to have been one of the wealthiest men in the dominions of her Majesty.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon, and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Alderman James McMahon, who died on Saturday. No other business was transacted, the Boards immediately adjourning.

The Board of Excise held its forty-ninth session on Monday, noon, and after granting a large number of licenses, adjourned to hold its fiftieth and last session on the first of December next.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days amount to \$1,522,000, and to the forty-four, \$27,000. Two-thirds of the new loan have been delivered.

Dr. Raymond, Resident Physician at the County Hospital at San Francisco, California, committed suicide on Saturday.

Gold opened at 225, and fell to 224. From this point, under rumors of trouble upon the Mexican frontier, the market rallied to 225, and was quite firm. The closing rate was 224 and the lowest price of the market was upwards of 224. The tendency of the market was upward, but was somewhat irregular. For one year estimates there was a seasonal inquiry at \$420. Money on call is unusually employed at this rate. Commercial paper is not in favor. Very choice names are to be had at 82 1/2 percent, and a selection of bills ordinarily trading prime, can be had at 10 1/2 percent.

A correspondent who signs himself "Nemo" is informed—if it is necessary to inform him—that such a document as he sends us will certainly not be published without an unquestionable guaranty of its being genuine. If this is what he asserts it to be, we shall be glad of an interview with him.

## MCCLELLAN AT THE SOUTH.

The public, we judge, is rather amused than alarmed by the frantic, screechy objections wherewith Gen. McClellan is defended by The World and its compatriots against the charge of being at heart on the side of the Rebels, and of having evinced this preference while in command of the Union armies. Such simulated hysterics have no proper place in political warfare. They deceive no one worth the trouble. That we do most firmly believe that Gen. McClellan, while directing the forces of the Union against the Rebellion, was desirous not to crush the Rebels, but to delay, and temporize, and hold back, until foreign complications, and financial embarrassment, and popular discouragement, should force our Government to a compromise, which should reestablish the Slave Power in its former baleful ascendancy over the Government and politics of our country—this is our immovable conviction, based on multitudinous facts of unmistakable import. If circumstantial evidence can prove anything, then it is proved that the General-in-Chief who remained obstinately torpid through the long, bright Autumn and early Winter of 1862, doggedly paralyzing a magnificent Army of One Hundred and Fifty to Two Hundred Thousand Men, as brave and capable as ever shouldered a musket—while there were not at any time Sixty Thousand, and often not Forty Thousand, opposed to him—we say it is proved that this General-in-Chief did not endeavor nor intend to put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

We make the point so simple that it cannot be befogged by abuse of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln deserves what he has received for retaining this man in command after this exhibition of his bad faith for utter ineptitude; and it was easy to show that the division of commands in the Spring of 1862 was one of those weak expedients, splitting the difference between right and wrong, which always result in disaster. In view of McClellan's reluctance to move in the Spring of 1862—his long delay before an utterly contemptible force at Yorktown—his grudging advance to and disastrous fight at Williamsburg—his snail-like progress to the defenses of Richmond—his waiting, and digging, and permitting an exposed corps to be attacked in overwhelming force and badly cut up at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines—his waiting, waiting, un-

til Stonewall Jackson had concluded his raid down the Valley and returned to confront him at Richmond—his permitting one wing of his Army to be crushed at Gaines's Mill before ordering up adequate support—his retreat from the Chickahominy, abandoning or destroying millions worth of material when not half his Army had fired a shot, and when it held a strong defensive position from which all the Rebels in Virginia could not have driven it had it been blessed with a fit General or none at all—his looking after lines of retreat while his glorious Army was fighting and winning the battle of Malvern Hill—and then ordering it to retreat again so soon as the victory was won—how any one can believe, or even have the assurance to pretend, that he ever wished or meant to put the Rebellion down by fighting and shattering its armies, we cannot imagine.

We find a perfect explanation of his Military career in the remark of his subordinate and admirer, Major Key, who, being asked why the Rebel Army was not driven into the Potomac and destroyed directly after the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, unconsciously replied in substance: "Because that is not the game. Our policy is to exhaust the Rebels and ourselves in indecisive warfare: thus only can the Union be restored and Slavery saved by an amicable compromise." And that is the policy which now commands Gen. McClellan to the admiration and support of tens of thousands who have steadfastly insisted that the Rebellion never could and never ought to be subdued.

The pretense of his supporters that the Rebels do not desire Gen. McClellan's election is a transparent falsehood. The two or three articles published in Richmond journals to conceal this fact deceive none but natural fools. Everywhere, the Rebels are exulting at the prospect of what they term "Peace"—that is, the triumph of Disunion—in case McClellan shall be elected. Thus, The Charleston Courier—always among the most dignified and deservedly influential journals of the South—in an article copied into our last, says:

"All of us perceive the intimate connection existing between the success of the Confederacy and the peace war in the United States. These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are concerned in, are absolutely dependent for success on the success and resolution of our fighting men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading border, the existing Administration will be long to court the efforts of the Opposition, and in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the places they occupy."

"Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will insure his defeat. It is a fact that we have given existence, strength and harmony, to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long, unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by their Government. We have gathered around the banner of Administration, and we have gathered a large number, as that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant."

"He who does not know that the McClellan party of the North is regarded by the Rebels as their ally, must be grossly, willfully ignorant. They believe that McClellan, if elected, will at once concede their independence. Whatever may be the fact, such is their conviction; and they are exhausting their last energies in an effort to hold out until after our Presidential Election. When their hopes shall be blasted by the result, we believe that the masses will constrain their reckless, desperate leaders to throw themselves on the generosity of the Government, and that our long devastated country will enjoy once more the blessedness of Peace."

## A FALSEHOOD REPEATED.

The World reiterates the impudent falsehood that the election last week in Maine shows "Democratic gains" over last year, "in every county but two." This falsehood was published in several of the leading Copperhead papers on Saturday morning, solely to get up a little courage at their ratification meetings to be held that evening. To have invented it, and for such a purpose, was very mean and very wicked; to repeat it, after it has served its turn, is as foolish as it was villainous. The very latest returns, figured up to yesterday morning, and including 361 towns, cities and plantations, show for Cony, Union, 54,908; for Howard, Dem., 39,704; majority for Cony, 15,162. The Democratic vote, which The World says has so much increased, is 5,655 less than last year, a loss of nine per cent. Lincoln County, the only one carried by the Democratic last year, is now said to be Union by 50 majority. It is barely possible that they may have carried Aroostook County (the pine forests of Madawaska), and if so, they will have one State Senator to 30 Unionists, and possibly about 25 members of the lower House to 125 Union men. And this is what The World calls a "Democratic victory" in Maine.

But to anticipate a very small quibble, let us admit that, from the latest figures, the Union majority so far this year is 664 less than last year; yet we have gained one member of Congress, gained (probably) one State Senator, and pretty surely half a dozen members of Assembly. So much for a Democratic victory in Maine, and the brazen mendacity of The World.

## MCCLELLAN'S RETREAT.

We stated the other day that it had been repeatedly charged that McClellan was prepared to surrender the remnant of his army after the battle of Malvern—in fact, that if attacked at Harrison's Bar, as he expected to be, he would have laid down his arms, and then there abandoned forever the struggle against the Rebellion. Our re-statement of the charge does not now, any more than formerly, elicit a denial, though the McClellan papers are for the most part swift to contradict whatever tells against their truth, and are by no means particular as to the truth of their refutation. We are entitled, therefore, to consider this charge as admitted, and now, in order to show into what extremity of despair McClellan had sunk, even before his retreat to the James began, we reprint a part of the evidence of Col. Alexander. It well deserves to be kept in mind now, that Gen. McClellan, in mere expectation of danger, and before the first shot had been heard from the enemy, had deliberately resolved to destroy the whole baggage and equipment of the army in order to facilitate its retreat—in

other words, had no other expedient to propose to a brave army than to run for its life!

Lieut.-Col. B. S. Alexander is an officer in the Engineer Corps of the regular army, of very high professional standing, and of unimpeachable character. The following is his testimony on that point, given in Washington, March 19, 1863:

Question. Do you know whether there was any order issued immediately after the battle of Gaines's Mill, in relation to the destruction of the baggage of the army? If so, what was that order, and why was it not carried out?

Answer. The battle of Gaines's Mill was fought on the 27th of June. On the afternoon of the 28th I was sent for by Gen. McClellan to go to headquarters, which I found established then at Savage Station. I arrived there about dark. After seeing Gen. McClellan, and getting his instructions to conduct a reconnaissance to James River, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any enemy on the road, and for ordering up supplies for the army—as he intended to march there—while waiting for an escort, I was shown a printed order directing the destruction of the baggage of the officers and men, and I took also the camp equipage; appealing to the officers and men to submit to this privation, because it would be only temporary—"only for a few days." I think the order stated. Whether it contemplated any further destruction than that I have mentioned I do not now remember. As soon as I saw this order returned to Gen. McClellan's tent, and remonstrated with him against allowing any such order to be issued. I told him I thought it would have a bad effect upon the army; would demoralize the officers and men; that it would tell them more plainly than in any other way that they were a defeated army, running for their lives. The General asked me very earnestly if that was my opinion. I told him it was. The officers discussed the order at headquarters. I left there that night about 12 o'clock. I have heard since that that order was never promulgated, but suppressed. Whether it was my remonstrance with the General that induced this course, or whether he came to that conclusion from other considerations, I have not the means of knowing, never having spoken with him upon the subject since that time. I am not entirely positive whether that order was printed. I have understood, in talking with some officers since, that it was printed; and that is my impression. However, I may be mistaken in that.

Question. Can you specify what property that order contemplated the destruction of?

Answer. I remember particularly the baggage of the officers and men, for I remember the appeal to the officers and men to submit to that privation. I do not remember whether it contemplated the entire supply train of the army or not. But it contemplated the baggage, tents, camp equipage, and things of that kind.

And that is the man whom the Democratic leaders propose for Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy for the next four years!

## THE GRAVE OF THE UNION.

Pennsylvanians will undoubtedly take note of Emerson Etheridge's disclosure in his speech in Philadelphia last Saturday evening, of the style of voting which the McClellanites have decided to do in the Keystone State. He said:

"Why, alas, a broad sea of men are here before me to-night, resolved, with strong arms and willing hearts, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enthusiastic cheers.] On Saturday I heard from the Tenth Legion; they send a greeting to the effect that they intended to keep the ballot-box open for a week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland; old boys here to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-box open until they got votes enough. [Great cheering.] Follow still, alas, that I thus tell you is the truth."

The repeated menace in the ballots and transparencies used that evening, of "a free fight or a free ballot," must have a constitutional and charming connection with this avowed purpose of devoting ten days to stuffing the ballot-boxes of a State that is sure to go for Mr. Lincoln, with votes for McClellan and his treasonable Peace.

A transparency at this meeting threw as much light on the true spirit and purposes of the McClellan leaders, as did the savage rebel oratory of the Chicago delegates to the Chicago mob. We solemnly call attention to the Jacobinism of the emblem described in Forney's Press of Monday:

THE GRAVE OF THE UNION.  
 The next remarkable display that came under our notice was a transparency, about six feet by eight feet. It was carried in a wagon by the delegation from the Seventh Ward, where a majority was cast recently in opposition to the soldier voting. This transparency bore as motto: "The Grave of the Union." It was evident that the artist who had the work paid some attention to the display. It represented President Lincoln and his Cabinet officers in a hearse. This melancholy vehicle was drawn by the most prominent Democrats in the American army. Now engaged in enforcing obedience to the laws. The Government was represented as having the bodies or forms of packages or boxes, with human heads. Expressions, supposed to have emanated from the lips of each General, were painted in black letters, but not sufficiently distinct as to be readily read or deciphered. Beneath the figures were the names of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Major-General, President Lincoln and Cabinet officers.

Gen. Grant was made to say, "I feel for the side that pays best." In the foreground were two coffins, one labeled "Union," and the other "Constitution."

## ANOTHER TELEGRAM FROM SANDERS.

"Phancy the feelings" of George N. Sanders, and his Halifax confederate, Hon. D. Wier, at witnessing the tinkering which the Canada-end of the Chicago Platform is receiving, without the slightest consultation with the Canada-end owners. Sanders's telegram to his friend, announcing the result of the Chicago Convention, in which he had worked so hard at the Clifton House, will not be forgotten. The electric news, positively and negatively happy, ran thus:

St. Catharines, C. W., Sept. 1, 1864.  
 To the Hon. D. Wier, Halifax: Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Phillips not to oppose.  
 GEO. N. SANDERS.

Where George was on Saturday night, we do not know. But had he been standing in disguise near Robert C. Winthrop when he said:

"Tell them that General McClellan has made his own platform, and we all recognize it, and we are not for any other platform under the sun. [Great cheering.] The letter of acceptance had the truest clarion ring. It told our divided brethren of the South that we did not dream of raising hostilities on any other basis than that of Union, while at the same time it opened wide to them the door of reconciliation and peace whenever they manifested their willingness to return to their allegiance to the Constitution and the laws. That letter had turned the flank of the rebels of McClellan as handsomely as Sherman had turned the flank of Hood at Atlanta."

Judge Pratt, in the Democratic State Convention, drew an affecting picture of our past

happiness and our present misery, and then cried: "The Republican party is responsible for all those wrongs heaped upon a patient people." He did not tell us which "people" he meant. The Confederate people, we suppose; although we never heard them called "patient" before.

## THE TECHNICAL CANDIDATE.

Was that a fatherly feeling induced Mr. Belmont, night before last, to exhibit in Union Square the ridiculous concoction republished from The Richmond Enquirer in Saturday's World, that the nomination of McClellan had excited apprehension and regret among the leaders of the Rebellion? Whoever is the author of that scheme to resurrect the dead fortunes of the candidates of the Peace and Surrender party, we cannot compliment him on the skill or wit of his work. The lie is a very shallow one. Think of it!

He is by far the more dangerous man for us: had his policy been persistently followed and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have driven our people, and perhaps conquered our liberties. We lost more men fighting the armies of McClellan on the Peninsula, than we have in repelling the furious but ill considered assaults of Gen. Grant. \* \* \* Thus, whether we look at this nomination in the light of peace or war, we prefer Lincoln to McClellan. We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist."

The proofs that the rank and file, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, politicians and statesmen of the whole South despised and laughed at McClellan while they flattered and endeavored to use him, and that when they had no longer occasion to use him, they expressed what they felt, the utmost contempt for his military character and derided it unmercifully, are too overwhelming for any rational liar to try to palm off the article from The Richmond Enquirer republished in The World, as an inspiration of a Rebel editor. But the republication of the article is a new evidence to establish a sorrowful truth—that the nomination of McClellan was a treasonable conspiracy with the South. The article was unquestionably concocted in this city, and was, by confederation and agreement, published in Richmond for use in New-York.

## THE CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE.

The struggle on the Rio Grande between the Imperialists and Cortinas, the Republican Governor of Tamaulipas, has suddenly taken a turn which gives us a more than indirect interest in its issue. Governor Cortinas has crossed the Rio Grande, at the head of a Mexican force, driven the rebel Colonel Ford out of Brownsville, occupied that place, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes amid the shouts of the citizens and Mexican soldiers, who, one report says, were almost as proud of the starry banner as our brave boys.

The accounts of the events which preceded and led to the capture of Brownsville, differ. According to one account, the crossing of the river by Cortinas, and his subsequent operations, were brought on by the discovery that Col. Ford had come into Mexico to aid the French in a battle which had commenced between them and Cortinas. According to our New-Orleans correspondence, which is based upon the statements of two Mexican officers, the difficulty grew out of the forced loan levied by Cortinas upon the foreign residents of the State of Tamaulipas, and the threat of Col. Ford to send troops over into Mexico to protect the natives of the Rebel States. It is also not clear, from the dispatches, whether Cortinas intends still to defend Matamoros against the French, or to continue the war against them, or to place his entire force at the disposal of the Government of the United States. The French, in their engagement with Cortinas, appear to have suffered a repulse, not, however, sufficiently serious to arrest their advance toward Matamoros.

The proceedings on the Rio Grande leave no doubt that the French and the Rebels had come to a perfect understanding about the opening of the Rio Grande. The defeat of this scheme by General Cortinas, is an effectual blockade of that river, by which the rebels undoubtedly hoped to secure European supplies.

The Democratic State Convention "heartily responds to the pledge of our candidate, George B. McClellan." What does the reader think this pledge to be? That "he will exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace." Very kind, as coming from him, and very sounding is the expression. Only it does not appear quite so impressive when you consider that in all modesty he can only mean the "resources" of his statesmanship, which may be enormous, only that he does not happen to be quite developed. It has an odd sound to hear one who has never in his life held any civil office—except that of civil engineer—talk of exhausting the resources of statesmanship—because, you see, Lord Bacon himself could have done no more. There is this consolation, however, that if, by any extraordinary, not to say miraculous, combination of circumstances, he should happen to be elected, the General's statesmanship will be virgin, so to speak, and all its resources fresh and untouched. Perhaps he might not be very long in exhausting them, even on that account—but really it would not be very unpleasant, when one is going into an exhausting business, to have something to begin with. We suppose the General considered his Military resources already exhausted—at least, the Convention seems to have been of that opinion.

The Democratic State Convention makes a bill of indictment against the General Government, and charges it with "usurpations," "disregard of the Constitution," "violation of personal liberty and State rights," "resort to military power to subvert civil authority," &c., &c., &c.

It is clear that this catalogue of high crimes and misdemeanors might have been indefinitely prolonged, if the ingenuity of the gentlemen who drafted the resolutions had not given out. There is no limit to sheer railing accusation, except the wind and ability of the railer. Fishwives, though remarkable for vicious volubility, seldom govern themselves by the strict rules of

testimony, and can go on almost forever with the inventions of their wrath.

Is there one man in his senses, and with due respect for Laws and Constitution, who thinks that in its general course the Administration could have acted differently, while dealing with deadly treason at the North and at the South? What would Gov. Seymour have done if he had been President? As that is a point upon which we cannot cross-examine him, we wish that he would volunteer a few general confessions.

A remarkable and conclusive piece of testimony as to McClellan's presence in the gunboat Galena during the battle of Malvern Hill will be found on the sixth page of this morning's paper. It is an extract from the journal—written at the time—by an officer of that gunboat and proves that McClellan was on board the Galena, June 30, July 1, and July 2—that is, during the action of Glendale as well as of Malvern Hill. On the morning of the latter, McClellan was asleep in the cabin of the Galena, and later in the day, while the battle is at its height, and while the noise of the cannon is plainly heard on the boat, presently "increasing to a perfect roar," Gen. McClellan sits "quietly smoking a cigar on the quarter deck," and "seems a little anxious" and before he can be got to leave the gunboat, he actually has to be sent for from on shore.

This evidence is from an officer in the U. S. Navy, who sends us his name as a guaranty of its credibility. Yet McClellan "could not remember" where he was while his army was fighting this great battle!

Some of our contemporaries seem to be expecting a letter of acceptance from Mr. Pendleton, our candidate for Vice-President. It has probably slipped their memories that Mr. Pendleton was informed of his nomination by the Convention itself, with cheers and acclamations, and to the Convention replied in person, accepting the nomination, thus rendering superfluous any mediation on the part of the committee. We presume, too, to be the explanation of the fact, if it be a fact, that no correspondence has passed between the committee and Mr. Pendleton.

No, sir! The true reason why no formal tender of the nomination has been made, lies just here. Pendleton believes in, and has lived up to, the doctrines of the Chicago Convention, and would so declare himself if the party leaders would give him an opportunity. This they are afraid to do. Hoping to deceive the voters into the belief, through the letter of Little Mac, that they are for the War for the Union, they hesitate lest their more honorable candidate for the Vice-Presidency should tear the mask from their faces by a frank avowal of his sentiments, and a thorough endorsement of the Copperhead platform, which their chieftains feign to repudiate. Such duplicity may go down with dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, but the honest masses will refuse to follow those treacherous leaders in November.

"Crack! crack! went the rifle, and after each crack, we heard a quick gallop—up rode Little Mac."

One of The World's "campaign songs," from which we take these two lines, has naturally given rise to considerable speculation, much curiosity existing to know on which field of battle the "young Napoleon" thus enacted the role of his predecessor at the Bridge of Lodi. Some of our contemporaries are calling for information upon this point.

These inquiries have probably been misled by a typographical error in the text as printed, for the change of one little monosyllable clears up the whole mystery as completely as in some of the obscure passages of Shakespeare. The lines should read,

"Crack! crack! went the rifle, and after each crack, we heard a quick gallop—up rode Little Mac." And they would apply to almost any of the great battles with which Gen. McClellan's name is connected, and be in perfect keeping with the truth of history.

President Judge Pratt said in the Democratic Convention: "Our opponents profess horror at the mere mention of peace. It seems to fill them with rage; and yet the very object of war is peace." With all due respect for His Honor, we must remark that his notions are slightly obfuscated. The object of war is not peace, but an honorable, righteous and politic peace. A people so in love with peace that they will take any they can get, must be in a bad way. It is a wicked slander to say that Republicans have any horror of peace, as such. "Gentlemen may cry peace! peace! but there is no peace," said the great orator of the Revolution. It is the kind of peace those gentlemen cried for that the Copperheads want and the Republicans don't. That's the difference.

The soldiers and sailors of the Republic, dead and living, sound and wounded, received mention in the Democratic State Convention, which they may consider honorable to their bravery, but certainly not to their brains. For if any of them, on ship or shore, being especially delighted by this compliment, should be led to read the other resolutions, it will be to learn that this war, in which they are engaged as volunteers, is a cruel and unjust one, and